

REPORTS

OF THE

Health Physician,

SECRETARY OF THE DISPENSARY BOARD,

AND THE

District Physicians to the Board of Health,

TOGETHER WITH THE

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION

OF THE

NEWARK CITY DISPENSARY.

Published by order of the Board of Health.

NEWARK, N. J.:

PRINTED AT THE DAILY ADVERTISER OFFICE.

1859.

REPORTS

1880

Dispensary Board.

MOSES BIGELOW, MAYOR.

ALD. H. N. PARKHURST, D. C. DODD, JR., J. E. WARD.

ISAAC A. NICHOLS, M. D., HEALTH PHYSICIAN.

CONSULTING SURGEONS.

JOHN S. DARCY, M. D., LYNDON A. SMITH, M. D.,
ABRAM COLES, M. D.

CONSULTING PHYSICIANS.

JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., SAM'L H. PENNINGTON, M. D.,
JOHN F. WARD, M. D.

ATTENDING PHYSICIANS.

C. EYRICH, M. D.,	A. N. DOUGHERTY, M. D.,
MILTON BALDWIN, M. D.,	G. GRANT, M. D.,
J. A. CROSS, M. D.,	E. D. G. SMITH, M. D.,
L. G. THOMAS, M. D.,	C. F. J. LEHLBACH, M. D.,
A. W. WOODHULL, M. D.	

HOUSE PHYSICIANS.

E. P. NICHOLS, M. D. — — —

The Dispensary is open daily (Sundays excepted) from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M.
Attending Physicians' hours, from 12 M. to 2 P.M.

NEWARK, N.J.
PRINTED AT THE DAILY ADVERTISER OFFICE.
1880.

Newark City Dispensary.

HISTORY.

During the Summer of 1857, several of the physicians of this city, after conferring together, concluded to petition the Common Council to establish a City Dispensary, for the treatment of such indigent persons as were unable to procure medicines, or pay for medical advice.

They felt that such an institution was needed, and that if it were once founded, it would soon become an ornament to our city. Accordingly, in the Autumn of that year, the petition was presented to the Common Council, praying that such a charity might be established. The petition was ably supported, and strongly urged by many members of Council; particularly by one, who as a physician knew the wants of the community in this respect. It was referred to the Committee on Poor and Alms. They reported favorably; and a Dispensary was ordered to be opened under their direction.

At a meeting of the Committee on Poor and Alms, together with the physicians, who had agreed to give their services to the Dispensary, it was unanimously adopted to send a deputation to the city of New York, to examine the working and the arrangement of the Dispensaries in that city, and report the best plan by which ours might be conducted. The deputation consisted of Aldermen E. A. Crane and Milton Baldwin, M. D., on the part of the Committee on Poor and Alms, and of A. N. Dougherty, M. D., G. Grant, M. D., and I. A. Nichols, M. D., from the physicians. They visited the Dispensaries of the city of New York, and after a careful examination and comparison of the different arrangements by which they were governed, reported a plan early in December, for the government of the Newark City Dispensary. The plan was adopted;

a building was procured in Canal street, and it was first opened for the reception of patients on the 21st of December, 1857.

This locality was not a desirable one, its proximity to the market, and the inadequate means of ventilation were seriously felt. Yet it was the best that the Committee could obtain at that time. In March, 1858, the Ordinance establishing the Board of Health was passed by the Common Council. The Health Physician was elected in April, and thus the first Board of Health of the city of Newark was organized. The Ordinance placed the City Dispensary under the care of the Board of Health, and they at once assumed the charge thereof. The Mayor and Health Physician were directed by the Board, to procure a more eligible location. A building better adapted for the purposes intended, and in a central position, was found, and the Dispensary was removed to No. 23 Bank street, where it is now situated.

The building is well adapted for use as a Dispensary, having two large rooms upon the ground floor, one of which is occupied by the Apothecary; the other as a waiting room for the patients. There are three prescribing rooms on the second floor, each distinct and separate from the other. The third story is occupied by the family who take charge of the building, keep it clean, wash, &c.

Such is a brief history of the Newark City Dispensary, an institution which promises to be one of the best of our benevolent enterprises. Already it has rendered medical advice to upwards of 1,100 applicants, and over 4,300 prescriptions have been dispensed to the sick and suffering poor.

It is an institution well worthy of support, and should receive the encouragement of all the charitably disposed in our flourishing city. That it may prove the initiatory step toward the establishment of a Hospital, a charity surely demanded in a city of 60,000 inhabitants, is, and ever must be, the wish of all who remember the saying of One who was himself poor: *"I was sick, and ye ministered unto me."*

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

THE DISPENSARY BOARD shall consist of the Board of Health of the city of Newark, the Consulting, Attending and House Physicians.

THE OBJECT shall be medical charity, furnishing gratuitously medical advice and medicines to the poor of this city.

THE OFFICERS shall be a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE PRESIDENT shall be his Honor the Mayor of this city, *ex officio*, who shall preside at all meetings of the Board, and in his absence, the Vice President shall preside, and in the absence of both, the members present shall choose a President, *pro tempore*.

THE SECRETARY shall keep all minutes of meetings, compile all statistics, and preserve all papers and books belonging to the Board, and shall report quarterly to the Board, or oftener if required by them.

THE TREASURER shall receive all monies paid by subscription, or otherwise, and shall pay the same by order of the Board.

THE MEETINGS of the Board shall be held quarterly on the second Tuesdays of January, April, July and October.

SPECIAL MEETINGS may be called on application of any five members, addressed to either of the House Physicians, notice of which shall be given to the Secretary, by posting said notice in the Dispensary for three days prior to the proposed meeting.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS shall be held by ballot at the regular meeting in January.

HOUSE PHYSICIANS. Two House Physicians shall be appointed by the Board, who shall classify all patients, and assign them to the several different departments. But any Attending Physician may send from his department any patient, that, in his judgment, is not rightly assigned. In cases of emergency either of the House Physicians may prescribe.

They shall also have charge of the Vaccine department.

THE CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES shall be as follows:

First Class—Surgery, Skin and Venereal Diseases.

Second Class—Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

Third Class—Diseases of the Head and Trunk.

Fourth Class—Diseases of Women and Children.

Fifth Class—Vaccination.

ATTENDING PHYSICIANS. These classes shall be assigned to the following physicians, who shall constitute the corps of Attending Physicians.

1st. Surgery, Skin and Venereal Diseases—Dr. A. N. DOUGHERTY, Dr. L. G. THOMAS.

2d. Diseases of the Eye and Ear—Dr. G. GRANT, Dr. —————.

3d. Diseases of the Head and Trunk—Dr. E. D. G. SMITH, Dr. A. W. WOODHULL, Dr. LEHLBACH.

4th. Diseases of Women and Children—Dr. M. BALDWIN, Dr. J. A. CROSS, Dr. C. EYRICH.

5th. Vaccination—Dr. E. P. NICHOLS, Dr. —————, House Physicians.

THE ATTENDANCE shall be as follows:

FIRST CLASS.

Dr. A. N. DOUGHERTY, 12 o'clock Wednesday and Saturday

Dr. L. G. THOMAS, " " Monday and Thursday.

SECOND CLASS.

Dr. GRANT, 1 P. M., Monday and Thursday.

Dr. ————— " Wednesday and Saturday.

THIRD CLASS.

Dr. E. D. G. SMITH, 12 M., Monday and Thursday.

Dr. A. W. WOODHULL, " Tuesday and Friday.

Dr. C. F. J. LEHLBACH, " Wednesday and Saturday.

FOURTH CLASS.

Dr. M. BALDWIN, 1 P. M., Monday and Thursday.

Dr. J. A. CROSS, " Tuesday and Friday.

Dr. C. EYRICH, " Wednesday and Saturday.

FIFTH CLASS.

Dr. E. P. NICHOLS, Daily from 12 to 2 P. M.

Dr. ————— " " " "

THE CORPS OF CONSULTING SURGEONS AND PHYSICIANS shall be as follows:

Dr. JOHN S. DARCY,

Dr. L. A. SMITH,

Dr. ABRAM COLES,

Dr. S. H. PENNINGTON,

Dr. J. B. JACKSON,

Dr. JOHN F. WARD.

ANY VACANCY occurring in the Corps of Consulting Surgeons and Physicians shall be filled by the Dispensary Board upon the application of two-thirds of the Attending Physicians.

ANY ATTENDING PHYSICIAN failing to fulfill the duties of his position for the space of two weeks, unless he shall have

addressed an excuse to one of the House Physicians, shall be considered as having resigned, and any vacancy may be filled by the Board of Health, of this city, upon the petition of all the remaining Attending Physicians.

NO ARTICLE OR STATEMENT, commendatory, or otherwise, of the Dispensary, or name, or names, of any physician, or person belonging to the Dispensary, shall be published without the consent of all the members present. And it shall be considered unworthy any physician to aid, or countenance, in any way such publication. The general results, however, unattended by any name, may be published with the approval of the Board.

THIS PLAN OF ORGANIZATION may be amended at any regular meeting, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD FOR 1859.

President—MOSES BIGELOW, MAYOR, *ex-officio*.

Vice President—MILTON BALDWIN, M. D.

Secretary—A. W. WOODHULL, M. D.

Treasurer—J. A. CROSS, M. D.

REPORT OF THE HEALTH PHYSICIAN.

The Health Physician would respectfully report, that during the time he has held the office, there has been comparatively but little sickness in the city.

No epidemic has prevailed, with the exception of the Small Pox, which, during the months of April and May, numbered some 80 cases, as nearly as can be ascertained. Although the Ordinance is stringent regarding the reporting of cases which come under the care of practising physicians—yet in some instances, cases have occurred which have not been so reported—whether through ignorance of the requirements of the Ordinance, or wilfulness, he is unable to say.

On account of the active measures at once adopted to isolate as far as possible, the buildings in which the affected persons

were lying; and by cautioning the inmates of the same to observe particularly all measures best calculated to prevent the spread of this much dreaded epidemic, it soon subsided and for the past four months but *one* case has been reported.

The Newark City Dispensary which is under the care of this Board, is now a credit to our city, it has stood the test of experience, and has taken its place among the charitable institutions of the place.

It is well conducted, and has an excellent corps of Attending Physicians; a skillful and competent Apothecary, who by their steady attendance, kind and courteous manners, and feelings enlisted in the benevolent enterprise to which they are attached—have earned for themselves the good wishes of the charitable and philanthropic part of our community. The medicines are of the best quality, and although it is no disparagement to the former Ward Physicians, yet it is none the less true, that the medicines are of a better class than they could afford to supply under the old plan. The locality is central, and the building answers well for the purpose.

For the last nine months 1,100 cases have been prescribed for, and medicines dispensed. It has been an unprecedented year as regards sickness, so it can well be seen how much good an institution of this kind can do in an unhealthy or sickly year.

During the last few years, Sanitary Science, or the Prevention of Diseases, and the Promotion of Health in large communities, has received much attention from the medical profession, men of science, and philanthropists.

That the loss of life is greater in proportion in our cities, than in the country, few, if any, will deny; that a city residence is not as healthy as one in the country, is well known. That in all epidemics, if prevailing alike in city and country, the mortality is increased far more in the one, than in the other. That there must be some reasons for this belief is evident.

It is a melancholy truth, founded upon evidence only too strong and overwhelming, that it is the lives of the poorer classes, who inhabit the densely settled districts of our large

cities, that are so liable to be shortened by a variety of causes which can be ascertained by close investigation.

We find that a great majority are cut off before they reach what nature seems to indicate as the average of human life. It is in our cities, among the poorer classes, that we find the preponderance of disease. To relieve the condition in which many of the people live, requires somewhat active measures—measures which cannot appeal to the sympathies, or man's natural wants.

A law compelling the poor to procure subsistence for their families would be a nullity—their own natural impulses alone would dictate that—for no law could combat with the many difficulties of the case, had it to provide subsistence for a large number of the people. But it is far different in measures for the preservation of the public health, where there is ample room for public institutions, performing what private individuals are unable to accomplish. The reason for this is—subsistence is created by positive production through industry—the best motive to industry being each man's desire for subsistence. It cannot be enforced satisfactorily by governmental authority.

But regulations for the protection of public health are not of the nature of the enforcement of positive productions. They are rather of a negative character, prohibiting each man from doing for his own gain or convenience, that which might injure his neighbor, or the community in which he dwells. Thus we may not be able to make the confirmed idler work, or the extravagant man keep his money. We can prevent the selfish man from building any factory, or workshop, the refuse of which may prove deleterious to the neighborhood; we can prevent the lazy servant from throwing the slops and garbage of the house in the common street, to the injury of those in the vicinity, when a suitable receptacle is provided. In short, sanitary measures are protective measures, protecting mankind at large from the injuries which each, in the selfish pursuit of his own ease, or profit, would inflict upon his neighbors.

It becomes then the province, nay the duty rather, of the Boards of Health of our various cities, who are looked to by the public as the conservators of the Public Health, to ascertain what are the reasons for this increased mortality—the causes—sources of morbid matter—and to enquire if these influences can be counteracted.

For the past two years the "Quarantine and Sanitary Convention," have held their annual meetings; the first at Philadelphia, and the second at Baltimore. The third meeting will convene at New York in the month of April ensuing. It promises to be one of unusual interest and importance to the cause of sanitary measures for the prevention of disease in our cities.

It is to be hoped that this Board will take a part in this, and other Conventions for the promotion of this benevolent object.

As regards our own city, much has already been done during the last year. Nuisances have been abated, which could not have been reached in any other way, Sewers have been recommended, and have been constructed upon such recommendation in poorly drained places, suspected localities of disease have been inspected, and refuse matter from factories, shops, &c., examined to ascertain if there was any deleterious material contained therein, which might prove detrimental to the health of the community.

To the measures thus adopted by the recommendation of this Board, there is owing, no doubt, the great decrease of sickness in some localities, which have always been considered unhealthy places in warm weather, but which during the past summer have entirely escaped, thus adding to the general good health of the city.

Much still remains to be done, and it is to be hoped that the Board will vigorously prosecute the subject of Sanitary Measures during the coming season.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ISAAC A. NICHOLS, *Health Physician.*

Annual Report

OF THE

SECRETARY OF THE NEWARK CITY DISPENSARY BOARD.

The following is a full Statistical Report for the year ending January 1st, 1858:

Disease.	No.	Disease.	No.
Abscess.....	8	Ectropion.....	1
Amenorrhoea.....	13	Eczemea.....	6
Anæmia.....	6	“ Solaris.....	2
Aphonia.....	1	“ Capitis.....	2
Apthae.....	2	Enteritis.....	1
Ascites.....	7	Epilepsy.....	3
Asthma.....	1	Erethyma.....	2
Biliary derangement.....	1	Erysipelas.....	2
Brain, congestion of.....	2	Fever, Billious remittent.....	1
Bright's disease.....	1	“ Intermittent.....	34
Bronchitis.....	57	“ Remittent.....	3
Bronchocele.....	1	Fracture.....	4
Burn.....	2	Frost Bite.....	1
Cancer.....	1	Furuncles.....	6
Carbuncle.....	2	Ganglion.....	1
Caries.....	1	Gastralgia.....	2
Catarrh, pulmonary.....	16	Gastric derangement.....	32
Cephalalgia.....	7	Gastritis.....	11
Cerumen inspissated.....	2	Glands, swelling of.....	2
Cirrhosis.....	2	Glositis.....	1
Cholera Infantum.....	6	Gonorrhoea.....	1
Colic.....	1	Granr. lids and vascul. cornea..	3
Conjunctivitis.....	22	Heart, Hypertrophy of.....	5
Constipation.....	44	“ Palpitation of.....	2
Contusion.....	2	Hepatitis.....	1
Convulsion.....	1	Hernia.....	2
Corneitis.....	3	Herpes.....	3
Coryza.....	3	Hæmoptisis.....	1
Cough.....	39	Hæmorrhoids.....	8
Croup.....	1	Hip disease.....	2
Cystitis.....	2	Hysteria.....	1
Debility.....	3	Injury.....	8
Deafness.....	3	Impetigo.....	1
Diarrhoea.....	33	Inflammation, knee-joint.....	1
Diabetes mellitus.....	1	“ exten. tendons of	
Dysentery.....	4	hands.....	1
Dislocation, wrist.....	1	Iritis.....	1
Dysmenorrhoea.....	2	Jaundice.....	3
Dyspepsia.....	46	Lacr. Sac., occlusion of.....	1
Dysuria.....	2	“ obstruction in.....	1

Disease.	No.	Disease.	No.
Lacr. Sac., fistula of.....	1	Pharyngitis.....	1
Lepra.....	1	Porrigo favosa.....	6
Leucoma.....	3	Pot's disease.....	1
Leucorrhœa.....	2	Psoriasis.....	2
Lipitudo.....	1	Ranula.....	1
Lithotomy.....	1	Rheumatism.....	31
Lithuria.....	1	Rupia.....	1
Lumbago.....	2	Salivation.....	1
Lupus.....	2	Sarcocele.....	1
Marasmus.....	3	Scabies.....	5
Menorrhagia.....	1	Scald.....	4
Mentagra.....	1	Serofula.....	8
Myningitis.....	2	Sprain.....	2
Nervous excitement.....	2	Stomatitis.....	8
Nephritis.....	1	Syphilis, primary.....	1
Neuralgia.....	5	" secondary.....	7
Oedema.....	1	Tinea Capitis.....	4
Ophthalmia Tarsi.....	4	Tonsilitis.....	4
" Purulent.....	3	Tumor.....	2
" Granular.....	1	Tympanum, ulceration of.....	1
" Conjunctival.....		Ulcér.....	22
Olalgia.....	1	Urine, incontinence of.....	1
Otitis.....	2	Urticaria.....	2
Otorrhœa.....	3	Uterus, inflammation of.....	1
Ozema.....	1	" prolapsus of.....	2
Paralysis.....	1	" procidencia of.....	2
Paronychia.....	3	" hæmorrhage of.....	1
Pertussis.....	6	Vaccination.....	337
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	26	Varioloid.....	1
Phosphatic diathesis.....	1	Vertigo.....	1
Periostitis.....	1	Worms.....	22
Plethora.....	1	Wound, lacerated.....	1
Pleuritis.....	8	" punctured.....	2
Pleurodynia.....	3	" scalp.....	1
Pneumonia.....	2		
Whole No. of patients treated.....			1,103
" " diseases " 			148

AGES.

No. of patients less than one year.....	80
" " between 1 and 5.....	236
" " " 5 " 10.....	150
" " " 10 " 20.....	128
" " " 20 " 30.....	117
" " " 30 " 40.....	153
" " " 40 " 50.....	129
" " " 50 " 60.....	71
" " " 60 " 70.....	30
" " " 70 " 80.....	9

1,103

NATIVITY.

No. of patients born in United States.....	567
" " " Ireland.....	424
" " " Germany.....	79
" " " England.....	27
" " " Canada.....	3

No. of patients born in Spain.....	1
“ “ “ Scotland	1
“ “ “ Wales.....	1

1,103

SEX.

No. of male patients.....	495
“ female “	608

1,103

COLOR.

No. of white patients.....	1,035
“ colored “	68

1,103

The present day closes the first year of the Newark City Dispensary. The undertaking, which, one year ago was tremblingly begun by the few friends who originated it, has been a complete success.

By a constant, steady increase, the boundaries of its influence have been extended; the interest in its welfare has been more deeply felt; the good for which it was founded has been more widely dispensed, and there is no one identified with its interests who does not now feel proud to behold it one of the most prominent, as well as the most useful institutions of our city.

Growing as it did out of the pressing wants of a large city like this, the result could not be otherwise.

There are certain classes of disease, and there are certain classes of patients, which it seems impossible to reach by any other means.

The past year has been one of unprecedented health, yet, by a reference to the Statistical part of this Report, it will be seen that to upwards of 1,100 patients, afflicted with 148 distinct diseases, have the benefits of this institution been extended, who without it, would at this time, either be lingering in disease, or have succumbed to its influence. Who is there then, at this time, that can justly doubt either its utility or efficiency?

The location of the Dispensary building is as central and accessible as could be desired, and its accommodations for the treatment of out-patients are abundantly ample.

These consist of a large room for the Apothecary department, sufficiently stocked with medicines of the first quality, and where the prescriptions are carefully dispensed.

Immediately contiguous to this is another apartment for the reception and classification of the patients. There are three other apartments, removed from noise or intrusion, and appropriately furnished, where each patient may be privately administered to by the physician in attendance.

The plan of classification of disease and distribution of the patients seems to be that which best meets the wants of the patients themselves, and the convenience and facility of the attending physicians.

The method of registration is precise and complete, having neither the superfluities or deficiencies so usual in records of similar institutions.

Kindness and attention have ever characterized the operations of this charity, and while imposture has been carefully guarded against, in no

instance can be justly advanced the imputation of either abuse or neglect towards the unfortunates who have come under its care.

The want of accommodation for house patients has been keenly felt. Several cases of severe acute disease, demanding immediate treatment, have been subjected to the delay of a transfer to the Alms-House, or entirely lost sight of, on account of their inability to visit the Dispensary from their homes; while some have been destitute of any place they could call a home, or the means to procure the poorest shelter to their pain-racked bodies. Humanity demands that such should receive prompt and immediate treatment, and thereby the monies of the city would be greatly economized.

Surgical cases requiring operation, with subsequent treatment or nursing, must be turned from our doors, and they find relief in the Hospitals of New York, where they reflect discredit upon our surgeons, imputing to them want of skill or willingness, instead of want of opportunity alone, and give cause for the often repeated, and perhaps too just, assertion, that our poor are quartered upon them.

In making a review of the operations of the Newark City Dispensary for the past twelve months, and taking into consideration the fact that these operations have been limited exclusively to the treatment of out-patients, there can but one feeling pervade the minds of the members of this Board—that of perfect satisfaction.

The comfortable and commodious quarters furnished by the generosity of our Common Council—the mutual good feeling, and prompt discharge of duty on the part of the corps of attending physicians, and the increasing rather than diminishing interest which all seem to take in the ultimate welfare of the institution, are certainly matters on which we may congratulate ourselves; yet, even these are of minor importance compared with those higher, nobler objects of this charity, the alleviation of suffering, the lessening of disease, and aid to the poor.

So long as poverty and disease exist in our midst, there must be need of an organization of this kind. The more widely becomes diffused the knowledge of the benefits and relief here obtained, the greater its work will be in demand, diseases less prevalent, and poverty less a necessity.

We hope to see the good influences of this institution grow and expand, and the confidence of the public in its efficiency deserved and deep-rooted.

We hope soon no longer to be compelled to refuse any from our doors, but that the opportunity of our medical and surgical staff may be commensurate with its willingness, and that disease of every kind may be promptly and properly treated.

As our city increases in population and extent, so must increase the means of meeting the wants of the poor and the sick. These ends can be accomplished only with the aid of the ready accommodation and constant service of a well-regulated public Hospital.

This is the great want of our community; and on the now established foundation of our Dispensary, we hope soon to see rise this desideratum of every friend of humanity, and pressing necessities of every large city.

A. W. WOODHULL, M.D.,

Sec'y of Dispensary Board.

Jan. 18th, 1859.

[It should be stated here, that no comparison can be made regarding the amount of sickness which has occurred in each District. As this is the first year that reports have been required from the District physicians, many of them neglected to keep an account of the cases visited, until the last few months, when their attention was called to that section of the ordinance requiring them to present annual reports to the Board of Health. Consequently, some of the returns are imperfect, by not taking in the whole time from the date of election to the termination of the year.]

FIRST DISTRICT,

COMPRISING THE FIRST AND EIGHTH WARDS.

From the date of my appointment, April 2d, to December 30th, 1858, I have made *twelve hundred and thirty-four visits*, at the houses of patients, and *one hundred and forty-three* prescriptions in my office for *four hundred and thirty-six* different patients—having of course in many instances visited and prescribed for the same patient many times—for the following diseases, viz.

Disease.	No.	Disease.	No.
Coughs, Colds, &c.....	13	Intermittent fever.....	41
Influenza.....	3	Remittent “.....	12
Bronchitis, acute.....	11	Typhoid “.....	5
“ chronic.....	3	Epidemic “.....	3
Pleurisy.....	4	Small pox.....	2
Pneumonia.....	11	Vaccination.....	8
Phthisis.....	7	Varicella.....	2
Asthma.....	3	Scarlatina.....	5
Croup.....	4	Eczema.....	4
Pertussis.....	9	Porrijo.....	4
Hæmoptysis.....	1	Tinea ciliaris.....	1
Tonsillitis.....	6	Urticaria.....	5
Headache, gastric, &c.....	4	Erysipelas.....	3
Dyspepsia.....	14	Insane.....	2
Constipation.....	11	Anæmia.....	6
Diarrhœa.....	11	Vicarious menstruation.....	2
Dysentery.....	12	Menorrhagia.....	5
Cholera morbus.....	14	Amenorrhœa.....	9
Cholera infantum.....	23	Leucorrhœa.....	3
Marasmus.....	3	Pregnancy.....	5
Colic.....	2	Cases of labor.....	14
Lead colic.....	4	Abortion.....	1
Peritonitis.....	1	Prolapsus uteri.....	4
Hepatitis, acute.....	1	Hysteria.....	3
“ chronic.....	2	Chorea.....	1

Disease.	No.	Disease.	No.
Worms.....	4	Hernia, inguinal.....	1
Stomatitis.....	4	“ umbilical.....	1
Nursing sore mouth.....	2	Paraphymosis.....	2
Parotitis.....	3	Abscess.....	7
Sun stroke.....	1	“ of labium.....	1
Congestion of brain.....	3	“ scrofulous.....	3
Convulsions.....	9	“ mammary.....	4
Epilepsy.....	2	Carbuncle.....	2
Teething.....	1	Felon.....	4
Anasarca.....	4	Ulcers.....	2
Ascites.....	3	Gangrene senilis.....	1
Hydrothorax.....	1	Deafness.....	1
Scarlatinal dropsy.....	3	Otorrhœa.....	2
Enlarged cervical glands.....	2	Foreign body in ear.....	1
“ spleen.....	3	Fistula lachrymalis.....	1
Diabetes.....	1	Conjunctivitis... ..	2
Delirium tremens.....	3	Ophthalmia, scrofulous.....	3
Hypertrophy of heart.....	2	Opacity of Cornea.....	2
Fatty degeneration of heart... }	1	in same person, discovered at	
“ “ liver... }	1	autopsy.	
Rheumatism.....	12	Toothache.....	3
Sciatica.....	1	Needle in hand.....	1
Neuralgia.....	10	Incised wounds.....	4
Lumbago.....	2	Fish-hook in hand.....	1
Hip disease.....	1	Bruises, contusions, &c.....	9
Synovitis knee.....	3	Hæmorrhoids.....	3
“ ankle.....	2	Torti collis.....	1
Penetrating wound of knee-		Tongue-tie.....	1
joint, resulting in anchy-		Epistaxis.....	1
losis.....	1	Scald, extensive.....	1
Sprains, wrist.....	1	Burns.....	1
Fracture of jaw.....	1	Sore nipples.....	1
“ ribs.....	2	Varicose veins.....	1
Dislocation of thumb.....	1	Paracentesis abdominis.....	1
Necrosis of tibia.....	1	Radical cure of hydrocele.....	1
Hydrocele.....	1		

Twelve deaths have occurred from—

Pneumonia, 2; aged 2 years, and 48 years.
 Croup, 1; aged 3 years.
 Convulsions, 1; aged 8 months.
 Congestion of brain, 3; aged 4 years, 12 years, and 4 years.
 Fatty degeneration of the heart, 1; aged 40 years.
 Cholera infantum, 1; aged 1 1-2 years.
 Marasmus, 1; aged 1 month.
 Bronchitis, 1; aged 5 months.
 Ascites and Anasarca, 1; aged 55 years.

The results in the other cases have, as far as I know, been favorable—some being now under treatment; and others, chronic cases, continuing in the same condition.

EDWARD D. G. SMITH, M.D.,
Physician First District.

SECOND DISTRICT,

COMPRISING SECOND AND FOURTH WARDS.

To the Honorable Board of Health:

The undersigned would respectfully report the following number of patients visited by him and prescribed for during the last year:

Disease.	No.	Disease.	No.
Anæmia.....	4	Hemorrhoids.....	2
Apoplexy.....	1	Hemiplegia.....	3
Asphyxia.....	2	Heart disease.....	1
Burned.....	2	Inflammation, Bronchitis.....	5
Cancer.....	1	“ Brain.....	1
Cholera infantum.....	17	“ Bowels.....	2
“ morbus.....	5	“ Croup.....	3
Confinement.....	6	“ Dysentery.....	7
Consumption.....	9	“ Eye.....	3
Convulsions.....	10	“ Erysipelas.....	2
Delirium tremens.....	1	“ Lungs.....	6
Dropsy, Anasarca.....	1	“ Stomach.....	2
“ Ascites.....	2	“ Testicles.....	1
“ Hydrocephalous.....	1	Jaundice.....	2
Diarrhœa.....	7	Injuries.....	6
Epilepsy.....	1	Menorrhagia.....	1
Fevers, Intermittent.....	3	Neuralgia.....	3
“ Ephemeral.....	4	Rheumatism.....	5
“ Typhoid.....	1	Whooping cough.....	3
“ Scarlet.....	3	Worms.....	2
“ Remittent.....	1		
“ Measles.....	1		
“ Small pox.....	7		

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ABM. COLES,

Physician of Second District.

THIRD DISTRICT,

COMPRISING THIRD AND NINTH WARDS.

The following summary of cases is hereby respectfully submitted:

CASES OCCURRING IN APRIL, 1858.

Pleurisy.....	1	Rheumatism, sub acute.....	1
Diarrhœa.....	1	Insanity.....	1
Labor.....	2	Tonsillitis.....	1
Cachexia.....	3	Cancrum oris.....	1
Apoplexy (comatose when first seen—died).....	1	Worms.....	1
Wound of temporal artery.....	1	Hæmatemesis.....	1
Fungus growth on arms.....	1	Dysmenorrhœa.....	1
Vaccination.....	8	No. of cases, 25; deaths, 1.	

MAY, 1858.

Conjunctivitis.....	1	Injury from being run over....	1
Abscess of neck, (followed by convulsions and death)....	1	Dyspepsia.....	1
Vaccinations.....	10	Rheumatic neuralgia.....	1
Varioloid.....	3	Intermittent fever.....	1
Cerebral congestion.....	1	No.-of cases, 19; deaths, 1.	

JUNE, 1858.

Stomatitis.....	1	Colic.....	1
Aphæ.....	1	Cachexia.....	1
Epistaxis, (profuse, causing fainting).....	1	Ascites, (followed by death)...	1
Vaccination.....	1	Varicose ulcer of leg.....	1
Cholera morbus.....	1	Intermittent fever.....	1
		No. of cases, 10; deaths, 1.	

JULY, 1858.

Hectic fever.....	1	Furuncle.....	1
Intermittent fever.....	1	Dysentery.....	1
Hysteria.....	1	Gastritis.....	1
Irritation from teething.....	1	Granular conjunctivitis.....	1
Dyspepsia.....	1	Ascites (died).....	1
Worms.....	2	No. of cases, 12; deaths, 1.	

AUGUST, 1858.

Gastralgia.....	1	Conjunctivitis.....	2
Cachexia.....	1	Induration of mammary glands,	1
Cholera infantum.....	4	No. of cases, 10.	
Cholera morbus.....	1		

SEPTEMBER, 1858.

Jaundice.....	1	Intermittent fever.....	1
Hysteria.....	1	Pseudo membranous laryngitis,	
Sprained ankle.....	1	(followed by death).....	1
Dysentery.....	1	No. of cases, 6; deaths, 1.	

OCTOBER, 1858.

Gastritis, chronic.....	1	Dyspepsia.....	1
Fistula of upper eye-lid.....	1	No. of cases, 5.	
Dysentery.....	2		

NOVEMBER, 1858.

Prolapsus ani.....	1	Influenza, (severe epidemic)...	2
Gastritis.....	1	No. of cases, 4.	

DECEMBER, 1858.

Rheumatism, sub acute.....	1	Bilious fever.....	1
Rheumatic irritation of uterus and ovaries.....	1	Pharyngitis.....	5
Diphtheritis, (very severe case).....	1	Frost bite.....	1
Bronchitis.....	2	Scurvy.....	2
Stomatitis.....	1	No. of cases, 15.	

WILLIAM TAYLOR, M.D.,

Physician Third District.

FOURTH DISTRICT,

COMPRISING THE FIFTH AND TENTH WARDS.

Whole number of patients visited, 214; deaths, 10.

Disease.	No.	Disease.	No.
Accidents.....	10	Cholera morbus.....	13
Abscess.....	2	" infantum.....	8
Abortion.....	4	Convulsions.....	6
Consumption.....	10	Croup.....	8

Disease.	No.	Disease.	No.
Confinements.....	12	Dysentery.....	11
Inflammation, Brain.....	4	Diarrhoea.....	10
“ Lungs.....	25	“ Chronic.....	3
“ Bowels.....	4	Dropsy.....	3
“ Stomach.....	3	Epilepsy.....	2
“ Throat.....	3	Erysipelas.....	7
Fever, Intermittent.....	23	Whooping-cough.....	3
“ Remittent.....	6	Rheumatism.....	3
“ Typhoid.....	3	Hysteria.....	2
“ Irritative from teething,		Hæmoptisis.....	3
&c.....	14	Scrofula.....	2
Fevers eruptive, Measles.....	5	Orchitis.....	1
“ “ Scarlet.....	4		
“ “ Small pox... ..	7		

In addition to this, I have vaccinated during the year about 60, mostly children, and have also prescribed almost daily, at my office, to some one or more of the city patients in my district.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. A. OSBORNE, M.D.,

NEWARK, Dec. 31, 1858.

Physician Fourth District.

FIFTH DISTRICT,

COMPRISING THE SIXTH WARD.

The undersigned would respectfully submit to the Honorable the Board of Health the following report:

The No. of indigent sick persons in the Fifth District visited and administered to by me during the year 1858, since April 1st, was one hundred and twenty three (123.)

The nature of the diseases of these persons was as follows:

Disease.	No.	Disease.	No.
Anæmia.....	2	Fracture, ribs.....	1
Bronchitis.....	7	Gastric irritation.....	11
Colic.....	2	Hepatitis.....	1
Cholera morbus.....	4	Heart disease.....	1
Convulsions.....	2	Iritis.....	1
Consumption.....	4	Intermittent fever.....	9
Cholera infantum.....	3	Malpractice and want.....	1
Cancer uteri.....	1	Marasmus.....	4
“ breast.....	1	Mennorrhagia.....	1
Dentition.....	2	Pneumonia.....	8
Dysentery.....	6	Rheumatism.....	7
Diarrhoea.....	9	Scrofula.....	2
Delirium tremens.....	4	Syphilis.....	4
Dropsy.....	1	Synovitis.....	2
Con. Ephemeral fever.....	6	Small pox.....	9
Fracture, leg.....	1	Typhoid fever.....	2
“ skull.....	1	Wounds of face.....	2
“ arm.....	1	Worms.....	1

The number of deaths for the same time was nine.

Consumption.....	2	Marasmus.....	1
Diarrhoea.....	2	Small pox.....	2
Hepatitis.....	1	Typhoid fever.....	1

J. A. CROSS, M.D.,

Physician Fifth District.

SIXTH DISTRICT,

COMPRISING THE SEVENTH AND ELEVENTH WARDS.

Disease.	No.	Disease.	No.
Injury, ankle-joint.....	1	Small pox.....	2
Rheumatism.....	3	Diarrhoea.....	2
Intermittent fever.....	8	Debility.....	1
Influenza.....	4	Leucorrhoea.....	1
Dysentery.....	6	Paralysis.....	1
Cynanche tonsillaris.....	2	Cholera infantum.....	3
Schirrus uteri.....	1	Labor.....	1
Neuralgia.....	1	Remittent fever.....	4
Hepatitis, chronic.....	1	Scabies.....	1
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	6	Dropsy.....	1
Pneumonia.....	2	Congestion of brain.....	1

Eight deaths have occurred.

C. M. ZEH, M.D.,

Physician Sixth District.

To the Honorable the Board of Health of the City of Newark:

The Apothecary of the Newark City Dispensary would respectfully report that from April 1st, 1858, to Jan. 1st, 1859, the number of prescriptions sent in by the several District physicians is as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT—1st and 8th Wards..	Dr. E. D. G. Smith.....	476
SECOND “ 2d and 4th “	Dr. A. Coles.....	110
THIRD “ 3d and 9th “	Dr. Wm. Taylor.....	64
FOURTH “ 5th and 10th “	Dr. E. A. Osborne.....	148
FIFTH “ 6th “	Dr. J. A. Cross.....	298
SIXTH “ 7th and 11th “	Dr. C. M. Zeh.....	143

Total number of District prescriptions.....1,239

Number of prescriptions written by the physicians attending at Dispensary to Jan. 1st, 1859.....2,875

4,115

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. P. NICHOLS, M.D., *Apothecary.*

I would state that all the above prescriptions were prepared by the apothecary without any mistake occurring. Considering the demand made upon his time in entering and assigning patients during the visiting hours, it certainly speaks well for his assiduity and carefulness.

I. A. NICHOLS, M.D.,

Health Physician.